

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription price of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum, being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Single copy, 4 cents. Mail subscribers, one copy, one year, \$10 00. do do one copy, six months, 5 00. do do one copy, three months, 3 00. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, one copy, one year, 5 00. do do one copy, six months, 2 50. do do one copy, three months, 1 00. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, one copy, one year, 2 00. do do one copy, six months, 1 00. do do one copy, three months, 50 cts.

[DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.] Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks, 2 50. do do twenty copies to one address, 12 weeks, 9 00.

Persons at the trouble of procuring subscribers, and remitting to \$2 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$10 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. Drafts on New York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being sent, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk, but in case of loss THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible until furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the enclosures. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Wherever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the contributor, and necessarily for publication, but it is a warranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day. Price \$1 per line for each insertion.

THE GRAND RESULT.

Our returns justify the conclusion that President LINCOLN will receive the Electoral Vote of the following States:

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
MAINE.....	7	MARYLAND.....	7
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.....	5	OHIO.....	21
MASSACHUSETTS.....	13	INDIANA.....	13
RHODE ISLAND.....	4	MICHIGAN.....	8
VERMONT.....	5	ILLINOIS.....	16
CONNECTICUT.....	6	WISCONSIN.....	8
PENNSYLVANIA.....	26	MINNESOTA.....	4
DELAWARE.....	3	IOWA.....	8
NEW-YORK.....	32	KANSAS.....	3
Total.....	190		
Necessary to elect.....	118		

This is independent of the Pacific States, which have probably chosen 11 Electors for Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is re-elected President by a very large Electoral and still more decisive Popular majority. He can no longer be taunted as a "minority" President, and no practical question can arise as to the counting of the votes of dubious States. He is the choice of the American People by a preponderance which must disconcert and baffle the conspirators for North-Western and other Rebel-parasite Confederacies. His Administration is stamped with popular approbation, and he may now go on with the work of subduing Rebellion, while restoring and pacifying the Union. With four clear years before him, it is hardly possible that he should not succeed.

ANDREW JOHNSON is likewise elected Vice-President. Like Lincoln, a self-made man, born a "poor White" in a Slave State, he has been ripened by circumstances into one of the most determined, effective enemies of the Rebel Slave Power. The country has few sounder or purer patriots than Vice-President Hamlin, whom we shall spare from public life with regret; but he could give place to no man worthier, better or more acceptable than ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE END IS SURE.

Yesterday's vote assures in the House the requisite majority of two-thirds for the Constitutional Amendment whereby Slavery is to be forever abolished and prohibited throughout the Nation. The gain of three or four Members of Congress in this State will doubtless be paralleled by like gains in Illinois, and we hope for one in New-Jersey, one at least in Wisconsin, with one from the new State of Nevada. We have one to gain (certain) in New Hampshire. These are sufficient to carry the Amendment and make ours a free country for ever more. "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

THE ELECTION AT HOME.

Yesterday was just such a day as our adversaries would have chosen had they bespoken it—rainy, foggy, muddy, and every way disagreeable—a day for "roughs" and shoulder-bitters to be "around"—a day inviting to silliness and deep potations—a day when out-door laborers could not work, and when the infirm and invalid could not be persuaded to venture out—a day wherein to poll a large vote from a small number of legal voters. How it was improved, let the atrocious McClellan majorities uniformly rolled up in our City dens of debauchery, harlotry and crime, bear witness. The Union vote of our State was very fairly

polled out, though wherever a patriotic voter had a weakness for strong drink, he was allured into some tippling-house on Monday night, made drunk and kept so until he could be hurried in a state of stupor and moral unconscionableness to the polls. This nefarious device was practiced even in rural townships where it had never before been heard of.

We were disgustingly disappointed in the amount of the vote that could be rolled up against us by Gov. Seymour's "friends." They naturalized some Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand for the occasion, all of whom went of course for McClellan. Those that could not be naturalized, voted in our City without. No one can honestly pretend that there is any such legal vote as was polled in our XIVth Ward, for instance; and the same is less conspicuously true of other benighted Wards of this City and Brooklyn. We have lost no American vote, but the naturalized and especially the Irish vote of our whole State is not only much larger, but more unanimous than ever before. It is a shame that New York should make such a record for herself in such a contest; but the blame does not rest on those who have done their utmost for the National cause.

THE VOTE OF OUR STATE.

The counties that give McClellan majorities in our State are reported as follows:

Albany.....	2,300	Rensselaer.....	500
Essex.....	400	Richmond.....	1,000
Greene (est.).....	700	Rockland (est.).....	1,000
Hamilton (est.).....	400	Schenectady (est.).....	200
Kings.....	4,300	Schoharie (est.).....	1,500
New-York.....	37,000	Saratoga (est.).....	200
Queens.....	1,000	Sullivan (partes.).....	500
Utter (est.).....	700	Westchester.....	2,100
Putnam.....	300		
Total McClellan majorities.....	54,100		

REBEL CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

We published last week copious extracts from the testimony appended to the Report of the Sanitary Commission on the condition and treatment of our soldiers in Rebel prisons. The Report itself deserves fuller notice than we were then able to give it.

It proceeds from some of the most eminent men in the country: among them Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, and Dr. ELLIS LIEBIG WALLACE. They were appointed to ascertain "the true physical condition of prisoners, recently discharged by exchange, from confinement at Richmond and elsewhere, within the Rebel lines; whether they did, in fact, during such confinement, suffer materially for want of food, or from its defective quality, or from other privations or sources of disease; and whether their privations and sufferings were designedly inflicted on them by military or other authority of the Rebel Government, or were due to causes which such authorities could not control."

The results of their inquiry are stated with great temperateness as well as clearness. The Commissioners have not been swift to jump at conclusions; have taken nothing for granted; have proceeded by regular method of examination; have collected a great mass of testimony on the different points of their inquiry. Their judgment is not merely entitled to respect, but is one that cannot be impeached nor reversed.

This country surely was in no need of evidence that our soldiers had been treated with great cruelty while in Rebel hands. If there was any question it was: How cruelly, and whether the cruelty was mere negligence or was a system. On both points the judgment of the Commission is decisively made up.

Some weeks since photographs of the starved prisoners sent back to us, copied from an official report, were widely circulated in the illustrated papers. A thrill of horror went through the country when they were seen. But this Commission says:

"The photographs of these diseased and emaciated men, since so widely circulated, painful as they are, do not, in many respects, adequately represent the sufferings as they then appeared."

"The best picture cannot convey the reality, nor create that startling and sickening sensation which is felt in the sight of a human skeleton, with the skin drawn tightly over its skull and ribs, and limbs, weakly turning and moving itself, as if still a living man."

"And this was the reality."

On the general treatment of our men, it is said:

"The first fact developed by the testimony of both officers and privates is that prisoners were almost invariably robbed of everything valuable in their possession, sometimes on the field, at the instant of capture, sometimes by the prison authorities in a 'quasi official way,' with the promise of return when exchanged or paroled; but which promise was never fulfilled."

In Libby Prison:

"The rooms are one hundred feet long by forty feet broad. In six of these rooms twelve hundred United States officers, of all grades, from the Brigadier-General to the Second Lieutenant, were confined for many months; and this was all the space that was allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise! It seems incredible. Ten feet by two were all that could be claimed by each man—hardly enough to measure his length upon; and even this was further abridged by the room necessarily taken for cooking, washing and clothes drying."

The daily ration in that prison—the officers' prison—was "a small loaf of bread, about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal." That is what life had to be sustained on! Said an officer: "I would gladly, gladly have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable!" Those of the prisoners to whom supplies were sent from the North fared better for a while, but subsequently the prison ration was diminished, and

the distribution of boxes from the North ceased. "Shortly after this general diminution of rations, in the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Col. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange; but, instead of being distributed, were retained, and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the famished and hungry captives. Three thousand were there when Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth came away."

"There was some show of delivery, however, but in a manner especially heartless. Five or six of the boxes were given during the week. The eager prisoner, expectant perhaps of a wife's or mother's thoughtful provision for him, was called to the door and ordered to spread his blanket, when the open cans, whether containing preserved fruits, condensed milk, tobacco, vegetables, or meats, were thrown promiscuously together, and often ruined by the mingling."

And again:

"The officers were permitted to send out and buy articles at extravagant prices, and would find the clothes, stationery, hams and butter which they had purchased bearing the marks of the Sanitary Commission."

Yet our authorities were again and again assured that all boxes for prisoners were punctually delivered.

Of the treatment on Belle Isle we have already presented abundant accounts. "They were fed as the swine are fed" is a description only too favorable. Indeed, the whole terrible tale is best summed up in the mortality bills:

"A hospital steward, while a prisoner, attending to some duty in the hospital, found by accident the Confederate Surgeon-General's quarterly report, which he brought away with him when he was paroled. By this it appears that in the months of January, February, and March last, out of nearly twenty-eight hundred patients, about fourteen hundred—or half the number—died!"

And the report adds:

"And what was here done in prison and hospital, to our private soldiers on Belle Isle, and to our officers in the Libby, was done nearly all over the South. These facts are most conspicuous only because in the foreground. But from almost every station in the distant South, of which anything is known, comes the same story of robbery and insult, of starvation on food both bad and insufficient, of exposure—in the day to heat and in the night to the frost—of shootings without warning, of close and filthy rooms or unsheltered encampments, of disease without care or medical treatment, and of deaths without number."

For the character of the treatment let the above more than suffice. As to the necessity under which the Rebels have sometimes been presumed to lie, and as to the excuse that our men fared no worse than the Rebel soldiers—there is nothing left of either. The whole sham is exposed, the whole veil rent asunder by this report. Surely there was no compulsion to cruelty, no compulsion to plunder prisoners, no compulsion to steal supplies sent from the North, no compulsion to crowd them in insufficient warehouses as in Libby, or to expose them under the sky as at Belle Isle and at Andersonville, no compulsion to shoot defenseless prisoners for an imaginary and involuntary crime. These atrocities the Rebels committed from no other necessity than was imposed on them by their own inhumanity. They have been neither excused, nor denied, nor explained away. Well, therefore, does this report declare that "until an excuse or explanation comes, the Government by whom such things are authorized, and the people by whose public sentiment such things are encouraged, will stand arraigned for almost immeasurable inhumanity and criminality before the civilized world."

Nor can the world doubt that a "people, who were capable of these other unaccountable and inexcusable acts, were capable, also, of deliberately withholding necessary food from their prisoners of war, and furnishing them with what was indigestible and loathsome, when their own army was abundantly supplied with good and wholesome food." No more is it permitted to deny that "all was a predetermined plan, originating somewhere in the Rebel councils, for destroying and disabling the soldiers of their enemy, who had honorably surrendered in the field."

The Commission have examined largely into the matter of supplies to the Rebel soldiers. The invariable answer was that they were well fed and clothed. Prisoners from all the Rebel armies and from six of the Rebel States, some thirty or forty witnesses in all, were examined, and their stories never varied. "The result of the whole amounts to this: In the words of one of them, 'They had nothing to complain of in the way of food and clothing.' They were supplied with rations, only a few ounces less than the over-generous ration of the United States army."

"The only time in which they suffered any privation was on a forced march, when they were in advance of their supplies—a matter liable to occur in any army."

"In winter they lived in cabins or tents, well warmed, and well supplied with fuel. None ever suffered from the cold. In summer they were sheltered by tents, but those they left behind when on campaign. They were fully supplied with clothing and with blankets or oil-cloths. A regulation on the Quartermaster could always procure any article that was necessary."

"They describe the hospitals, both in the city and in the field, as comfortable, and with sufficient medical attendance. The bedding and sheets in Hospital No. 4, in Richmond, was said by one of them to be fully as good as those on David's Island, New York. There were also the usual delicacies for the sick."

"From all this it appears that the Southern army has been, ever since its organization, completely equipped in all necessary respects, and that the men have been supplied with everything which would keep them in the best condition of mind and body, for the hard and desperate service in which they were engaged. They knew nothing of famine or freezing. Their wounded and sick were never neglected."

Who then withholds now his assent from this tremendous and final statement of this judicial inquiry? We adopt it in quoting it, and put it on record once for all:

"The conclusion is inevitable. It was in their power to feed sufficiently, and to clothe, whenever necessary, their prisoners of war. They were perfectly able to include them in their military establishment; but they chose to exclude them from the position always assigned to such, and in no respect treat them like men taken in honorable warfare. Their commonest soldier was never compelled, by hunger, to eat the disgusting rations furnished at the Libby to United States officers. Their most exposed encampment, however temporary, never beheld the scenes of suffering which occurred daily and nightly among United States soldiers in the encampment on Belle Isle."

"The excuse and explanation are swept away."

There is nothing now between the Northern people and the dreadful reality."

THE CHURCHES OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The establishment of anti-Slavery churches in the recovered Slave States continues to make gratifying progress. East Tennessee, which has so glorious a record for loyalty to the Union, is especially distinguishing itself in this respect. There, not only are isolated anti-Slavery congregations established, but entire ecclesiastical associations are returning to a union with the religious denominations in the Northern States, from which they allowed themselves several years ago to be separated by the plots of a few pro-Slavery leaders.

On the 21st of September, a meeting of the Union Presbytery was held in Knox County, attended by three ministers and the lay representatives of twelve congregations, and it was unanimously resolved to dissolve their connection with the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church," a pro-Slavery denomination which originated, in 1857, by secession from the New School Presbyterians, and to re-connect themselves with the New School Presbyterian General Assembly. This Presbytery embraces about 30 churches with 2,400 communicants, of which 20 are in the Counties of Blount, Knox and Jefferson. The majority of the ministers of the Presbytery had, in 1857, effected an ecclesiastical secession without consulting the congregations, and all of them who had advocated church secession, with but one exception, plunged into rebellion. In May, 1863, the disloyal majority, at a meeting of the Presbytery, passed a resolution, neither to license, nor to ordain, nor to receive from another Presbytery, any man not sympathizing with the Rebel Confederacy, or opposed to Slaveryholding. There were then only four Union and loyal ministers belonging to the Presbytery, all of whom were absent from the meeting, and two of whom soon after died. The two others, together with one who has recanted his Rebel sentiments, were the ministers present at this year's meeting of the Presbytery. Two new clerical members were added to the Presbytery, one by ordination, and the other on letter of dismission from a Congregational Association in Michigan. It is hoped that the New-School Presbyterian General Assembly will now have again a numerous membership among the mountaineers of East Tennessee.

A still greater progress has been made in the Methodist Church. At a convention of loyal ministers and laymen of the Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held at Knoxville on the 17th of August, it was resolved that the loyal members of the Conference have a just claim to all the church property; that they really constitute the United States; and that the ministers be instructed to propose to their congregations to go en masse to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. There are in the bounds of the Holston Conference one hundred and twenty preachers known to be loyal, and forty others supposed to be true to the Union; and it is thought, therefore, that the work of reconstruction will be easily accomplished.

The Cumberland Presbyterians of the Confederate States, though very numerous, have never succeeded in effecting a separate church organization. The delegates from East Tennessee, at the General Assembly of the present year, voted with the majority for resolutions demanding the cessation of Slavery in both Church and State.

The three denominations to which we have above referred are among the most numerous in East Tennessee. The religious reorganization commenced among them we regard as foreshadowing the speedy emancipation of the whole country from pro-Slavery views.

THE VICTORY.

Continued from First Page.

Rogers, (Dem.) for Congress, 52 majority; Treadwell, (Dem.) for Assembly, 48 majority.

Merced County, West Windsor Township, Dem. 166, Rep. 129.

Cape Island—One township gives us Union majority. Elizabeth City—Democratic majority, 366. Railway City—Gives Union majority, 143. Plainfield—Union majority, 322.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The City of New-Brunswick gives McClellan 151 majority, 125 less than usual; elects Union Assemblyman, a gain.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861—9 P. M.

Heavy rain; telegraph works badly, and no returns yet from eastern towns.

We have 20 towns which give Lincoln 13,364. McClellan, 7,994, giving Union gain of 5,370 on September election. The vote of Portland in full foot up: Lincoln, 2,550; McClellan, 1,873. Union loss of six votes since September.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Fifty towns give Lincoln 16,644. McClellan 4,800. Union gain over September, 3,744.

Vermont is good for 30,000 for Lincoln.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

COXFORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The vote of 110 towns and cities in this State stands as follows: Lincoln, 22,200; McClellan, 20,291. Democratic gain, 2,009. The above embraces nearly two-thirds of the entire vote of the State.

MAINE.

COXFORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Sixty-one towns give Lincoln 15,366; McClellan, 12,772. New-Hampshire has gone Lincoln by 2,594 majority on Home vote.

MAINE.

COXFORD—9 P. M.

One hundred towns give Lincoln 20,735; McClellan, 18,950.

RHODE ISLAND.

RETURNS from nearly the whole State show a

majority for Lincoln of about 5,000. Providence gives Lincoln twenty-two hundred majority. Newport gives Lincoln three hundred and seventy-six majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861—10 P. M.

One hundred and twenty-seven towns in Massachusetts foot up: Lincoln, 75,378; McClellan, 32,072. Lincoln's majority will reach over 80,000. The Unionists have elected every member of Congress by heavy majorities; also the entire State ticket, probably every State Senator, and nearly the entire House.

11:30 P. M.—One hundred and seventy-six towns in Massachusetts foot up: Lincoln, 95,000; McClellan, 36,631.

A grand Union jubilee was held in Faneuil Hall to-night. Among the speakers were Edward Everett, Senator Wilson, Representatives Hooper and Rice, Dr. Loring, Rev. Dr. Kirk, and others. It is raining heavily.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Boston gives Lincoln about 5,000 majority. Rice's majority in the Third District is 3,825; Hooper's majority in the Fourth nearly 5,000.

Returns from the State indicate that Lincoln's majority will reach nearly 75,000. In 1860 it was about 43,000.

Messrs. Rice and Hooper have been re-elected to Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. They will meet the congratulations of their friends in Faneuil Hall this evening.

The Republicans have carried all the Congressional Districts.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The weather is very thick, but there is no rain.

Partial returns from several wards in the city at noon foot up: For Lincoln, 1,107; for McClellan, 378. In the Third and Fourth Districts Rice and Hooper for Congress are far ahead.

CONNECTICUT.

Vote of Towns and Cities.

	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.
Lincoln	McC.	Un.	Dem.	
Stamford, Ct.	682	569	555	551
Elmura, N. Y.	162 m.	155	155	155
New Rochelle, N. Y.	229	191	191	191
Middlesex, S. L. 1st dist.	—	—	—	—
Norwalk, Ct.	47	47	47	47
Meriden, S. L. 1st dist.	—	—	—	—
Hartford, Ct.	2478	2800	2337	2715
Pawling, N. Y.	475	154	418	149
New Haven, Ct.	—	—	—	—
Meriden, Ct.	—	—	—	—
Stratford, Ct.	34	—	15	—
Bridgeport, Ct.	94	—	119	—
Westport, Ct.	—	190	—	156
Watertown, Ct.	48	—	47	—
Ridgfield, Ct.	29	—	165	—
Darien, Ct.	27	—	31	—
Greenwich, Ct.	—	118	—	89
Danbury, Ct.	132	—	122	—
Bethel, Ct.	81	—	61	—
Ridgfield, Ct.	79	—	61	—
Redding, Ct.	41	—	15	—
Wilton, Ct.	82	—	73	—
New-Fairfield, Ct.	—	32	—	41
Sherman, Ct.	—	56	—	31
New Milford, Ct.	—	—	—	6

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

STAMFORD, Ct., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Lincoln, 682; McClellan, 569. T. G. R.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The following is the vote of Hartford: Lincoln, 2,479; McClellan, 2,800.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

This city gives 395 majority for McClellan. Of 10 towns in this city, six give Lincoln 428 majority, and seven, including the city of New-Haven, give McClellan 983 majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New-Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich and New-London, give Lincoln 1,160 majority.

Tolland County, Lincoln, 2,133; McClellan, 1,490.

Middlesex County, Lincoln, 2,083; McClellan, 3,207.

DANBURY, Ct., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The election passed off quietly in this part of the State.

Danbury gives 132, Bethel 93, Ridgfield 79, Redding 41, Wilton 82 majority for Lincoln.

New-Fairfield gives 32, Shannock 56, Brookfield 56, Newtown 141, New-Milford 3 majority for McClellan.

Special dispatch to The New York World.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Thirty towns and cities show McClellan gains over Seymour's vote of April, 1860, of about 500; and Lincoln gains of 150. The Republican majority in 1860 was 2,600.

Hartford goes for McClellan by 383 majority. New-Haven gives McClellan 500 majority. The State is close.

MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861—11 P. M.

Petroit gives 1,000 Democratic majority; and scattering returns from the State of Michigan show small Democratic gains.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Complete returns from this city show 1,745 majority for Lincoln. Republican Senator and Members are elected to the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Eleven Wards of this city give Lincoln 2,577 majority. Other wards reduce this majority to 1,600.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Ohio is conceded to Lincoln by from 30,000 to 35,000 majority on the Home vote.

OHIO and INDIANA.

CLEVELAND, O., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana show Union gains over the October election, and indicate that Lincoln has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

DELAWARE.

The Little State Goes for Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Delaware has gone for Lincoln. J. R. Y.

MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The election passed off quietly here to-day. It is believed by those who are posted in politics, that the city has gone 12,000 to 13,000 in favor of Lincoln and Johnson. Even the Eighth Ward, the headquarters of the old Democracy, having given a majority for the Union nominees.

Counting the results of the other nineteen Wards at the same ratio, the latter's majority in the city would be upwards of 15,000. Frederick City is reported as giving a gain of 98 on the vote for the new Constitution, thus indicating Union gains in the whole State.

Later.—I have just learned from the Union State Central Committee that the majority in this city in favor of Lincoln and Johnson is 11,649, with two districts to hear from.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Returns from this city show